

# PLATFORM

Of the American Party, adopted at the session of the National Council, June 3, 1857.

- 1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.
- 2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.
- 3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless—
- 4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but
- 5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any foreign or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.
- 6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.
- 7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory of the confederate, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always, that those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.*
- 8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.
- 9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of one year, of all applicants for citizenship, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.
- 10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.
- 11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.
- 12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.
- 13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

### Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:  
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with trains for Philadelphia and New York.  
At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.  
At 9 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.  
Express at 4.30 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.  
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.  
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a. m., and 5.15 p. m.  
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

### Cars and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern Express at 6 a. m. and 5 1/2 p. m.

### Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.]  
For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 1/2 a. m.  
For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 1/2 a. m.  
For Upper Marlboro, Md., leave daily at 6 1/2 a. m.  
For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6 1/2 a. m.  
For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 1/2 a. m.  
For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 1/2 a. m.  
For Brookeville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

### The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m. next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.  
Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3 1/2 p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.  
First Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 1/2 a. m.  
Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 4 p. m.  
Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.  
Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.  
Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 5 p. m., and arrives at 11 1/2 a. m., except Sunday.  
Annapolis Mail closes at 8 1/2 p. m., and 9 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7 1/2 p. m.  
Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 4 1/2 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.  
For Port Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.  
Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 1/2 p. m.  
Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 p. m.  
Georgetown Mail closes at 5 1/2 p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.  
Upper Marlboro Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

### Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 5 to 7 p. m.

### Telegraph Offices.

House of Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New York with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western line to New Orleans.  
Maguette Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.  
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta, and Mobile, and intermediate points, including all the seaboard cities.  
Western Telegraph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

### T. K. GRAY.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
D Street, one door west of National Intelligencer Office, Washington, D. C.

### J. M. BURKE.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,  
No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington, City, D. C.

P. S.—Repairing done in the most neat and substantial style.

# THE AMERICAN.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.  
WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 15, 1857.  
NO. 4.

## TO ALL THAT VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

WISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the optical laws of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometrist, and the practice of many years enables me to measure the form and disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

I acknowledge the very liberal encouragement readily obtained, and further solicited the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid. Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, I would supply them with that will improve their sight. Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd-Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Immunable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have tried the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Spectacles, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been improved very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which both required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

### BROOKLYN OPTICIAN'S INSTITUTION.

April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes is in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by practical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

LOUIS BAKER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London; and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopaedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor):

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction."

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystalline, and comfortable to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

Sir: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. CALDWELL.

Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tobias.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used them for several months, and find them excellent.

OF Department of State.

PETERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skillful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefited by such aid.

J. F. MAY.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star, an 10-11.

### FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time

during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The last of January would be a most appropriate time for a graduation for the young ladies. This institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 30 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This institution has an excellent Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a parent.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$300 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address J. H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C., Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

JOHN L. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Eighty Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXCERPTS.

#### NOVEL READING.

The swarms of foolish and worthless novels incessantly spawned by dull and dissolute scribblers, and with unwearied industry disseminated from our circulating libraries, were alone sufficient to swallow up amongst the young and gay, all sober reflection, every rational study, with every virtuous principle, and to introduce in their room impure ideas, extravagant desires, and notions of happiness alike fantastic and false. By the influence of those productions on ungoverned readers the whole system of life seems converted into romance; and nothing is regarded as worth a thought which does not promise to gratify inclination to cherish vanity, or at least that wild and restless adventurer, Juvenile Fancy, through a fairy land of astonishment and rapture.

#### LIFE, ITS JOYS AND SORROWS.

We soon come to perceive, that if life has many evils, it has also many comforts; that it is better to bear, and when we can, to alleviate those evils, than to whine over them; nay, that in activity, moral and intellectual, a remedy may be found for many of those which appeared most formidable; that if joy be transient, misery is not immortal; that crime and selfishness too often sadden our hopes, some trait of self-devotion, some emanation of that benevolence which makes the whole world akin, ever and anon occurs to revive our confidence, and to remind us that man is not entirely of the earth, earthy.

#### INDUSTRY.

He whose entrance into life is not devoted to toil and inured to application, who is not formed to habits of vigorous discipline and self-denial, deprives himself of the necessary qualifications for future happiness. The most favorable termination of an opposite conduct is languid indolence; but in most cases, as we are all formed with active tendencies, it is a career of wickedness ending in calamity for which there is no remedy, and in woe which will not terminate with death.

Perpetual failure, even though nothing in that failure can be fixed on the improper choice of means, will detract every day more and more from a man's credit, until he ends without success and without reputation.

Augustus knew well (says Gibbon) that mankind are governed by names, and that they will in general submit to real slavery if they are told they are in the enjoyment of real freedom.

With moderate abilities, industry and economy, man will do mighty things in a life of tolerable length. There are more who fail through weakness of will than weakness of mind.

The knowledge of past events affords the best instructions for the regulation and good conduct of human life.

Industry, for the most part, opens the way to preferment; and it is the sweat of the brow that entitles it to the laurel.

"Were you at the ball, last night, Mr. Archer?"

"Yes, madam, I had that pleasure."

"What did you think of it?"

"Why, madam, the exhibition of beauty was so multitudinous and varied, that it produced such a paralysis of the retina that I lost the power of judging."

TO A FATHER WAXING OLD.

Nothing is dearer than a daughter; sons have spirits of a higher pitch, but less incline to sweet enduring fondness.

WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge dwells

In heads replete with thoughts of other men;

Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

The world, says Walter,

"Like women, born to be controlled."

Stoops to the forward and the bold."

I hold discretion to be man's most manly part.

Discretion is the better part of valor."

### A CHAPTER ON SHOES.

BY G. C. H.

NO. II.

The first settlers of this country brought with them the fashions which were prevalent in Europe at the time their migration thither. The Puritans of New England wore coarse, heavy shoes, tied in front with a leathern string, similar to those described as worn by the Puritans in England in the time of James I. In 1689, their shoes were described as being "coarse, clumped, square-toed, and adorned with enormous buckles. If any boots made their appearance, prodigious was the thumping as they passed up the aisles of the church; for a pair of them was expected to last a man's life."

The tops were short but very wide. In remarkable contrast to the fashions of the Puritans were those of the early inhabitants of Virginia, their shoes being of much finer material and finish than those of New England; being low in the quarter, and fastened in front with a bow of ornamental ribbon after the style of the cavaliers of England, and from which place their shoes were generally imported.

Among the Puritans of New England there could not be said to be any mechanics as a class, and consequently every settler made his own shoes—a custom which still prevails to an extent among a small class of farmers, who, in the winter, make shoes for themselves and children. Individuals who were expert in shoemaking would journey about in the winter season from house to house, and perform such duties as were required of them.

The styles, with but little variation, which were in use from the settlement of the country to the time of Independence, were similar to those which we have described as being prevalent in England down to the time of George III., and, indeed, necessarily so, because all the dress shoes were imported from thence.

In New York, before the Revolution, no hired man or servant wore shoes as fine as calf-skin—that was the exclusive property of the gentry; the servants wore coarse neat leather. The calf shoes had a white rim of sheep skin stitched into the top edge of the sole, which was preserved white as long as possible, for a dress shoe.

Books came into general use with the war of Independence, not as an object of dress, but as being a better protection than shoes through the various hardships of that struggle. The military first introduced the habit of wearing them with black tops strapped up to the knee buttons. Afterwards a more ornamental top became prevalent, and they were generally adopted by others as well as the military. For dress, however, lower quarter broad strap shoes, with a large silver or

## THE FAITHFUL SON.

My tale is simple, and of humble birth.

A tribute of respect to real worth.

"You are too parsimonious," said Mr. Dana to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house one morning, "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store."

Henry's cheek was suffused with a deep blush and a tear trembled on his manly cheek.

"Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," continued Mr. Dana, "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a voice choked with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed the agitation, and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. Dana was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence; he was a widower and had but one child, a daughter who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as a Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance; and you had but to become acquainted with her to admire and love her. Such was Caroline Dana, when Henry became an inmate of her father's abode.

No wonder, then, that he soon loved her with deep and devoted affection; and reader, had you known him, you would have wondered that the love was soon returned, for their souls were congenial; they were cast in virtue's purest mold, and although their tongues never gave utterance to what they felt, yet the language of their eyes told too plainly to be mistaken. Henry was the soul of honor, and although he perceived that he was not indifferent to Caroline, the passion in his bosom was stifled. "I must not endeavor to win her young and artless heart. I am penniless, and cannot expect her father will ever consent to her union with me; he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful." Thus he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her, but she refused all their overtures with a gentle but decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclinations and her love.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled before he quit the stage of existence. It was long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others. The evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush on her cheek whenever they met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once a young man himself, that they took more than common interest in each other's welfare.

Thus satisfied he forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but was not as displeased at the supposition as the penniless Henry would have imagined. Henry had now been about a year in his employ. Mr. Dana knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make them esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for though he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. Dana did not think this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible ascertain the real cause, this he did in the manner we have related.

Soon after this conversation took place Mr. Dana left home on business. As he was returning, and riding through a beautiful village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress, with the ease and politeness that convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottage, invited him to walk in. He accepted her invitation, and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of no more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean, that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort all around. A venerable looking old man, who had sat seeming to notice the entrance of Mr. Dana, sat leaning on his staff; his clothes were clean and whole, but so

patched that you could have scarcely told which had been the original piece.

"This is your father, I presume?" said Mr. D., addressing the lady.

"He is, sir," she replied.

"He seems to be quite aged."

"He is in his eighty-third year—he has survived all his children except myself."

"I have once been better days."

"I have—my husband was wealthy, but false friends have ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property; and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaining children?"

"I have but one, and he is my only support. My health is so feeble I cannot do much, and my father being blind, needs great attention. My son consents to me the amount of his salary; but I am convinced he sends me nearly all, if not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"

"No, sir, he is a clerk to a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia."

"Pray, what is your son's name?"

"Henry Whitman."

"Henry Whitman!" exclaimed Mr. Dana—why is he my clerk? I left him at my house not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of inquiries which evinced an anxiety and solicitude that a mother alone can feel—to all which Mr. Dana replied to her satisfaction.

"You know our Henry?" said the old man raising his head from his staff; "well, sir, you know as worthy a lad as ever lived; God bless him. He will bless him for his goodness to his old father. He is added in a tremendous voice, while the tears chased each other down his cheeks."

"He is a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr. D., arising, and placing a well-filled purse in the hands of the old man. "He is a worthy young man, and shall not want friends, be assured."

He left the cottage.

"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was riding leisurely along, ruminating on his interview; "noble boy, he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, into the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined, if possible, to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room next morning after his arrival home. Caroline was alone.

"So Henry is about leaving us to go to England and try his fortune," he carelessly observed.

"Henry about leaving us," said Caroline, dropping the work she held in her hand—"about to leave us, go to England!" in a tone that evinced the deepest interest.

"To be sure, but what if he is my child?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing—only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears she could not suppress.

"Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. Dana tenderly embracing her, "tell me—do you not love Henry?"

"You know I wish your happiness, my child. I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until now kept anything hid from your father."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for the world tell him so, for he has never said it was returned."

The daughter was left alone.

"Henry," said he, entering the counting house, "you expect to visit the country shortly, do you?"

"I believe you told me so."

"Yes, sir, in about four weeks."

"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. Dana, "I should like to have you defer it a week or two longer, at least."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will accommodate you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about six weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir?" said Henry, starting as if by an electric shock. "Caroline to be married? Is it possible?"

"To be sure it is; but what is there so wonderful about that?"

"Nothing, sir, only it was rather sudden, rather unexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden, to be sure, but I am an old man, and as the man is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and I am very glad you can stay to the wedding."

"I do not mean to stay, sir—I indeed I cannot!" replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot stay?—Why, you just now said you would," replied Mr. Dana.

"Yes, sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would not put you to any inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in anything else, but in that respect I cannot oblige you," said Henry, rising and wishing the floor would rapidly stride.

"Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon irretrievably to become another's, the latent spark burst forth into an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion."

The old man regarded him with a look of earnestness.

"I will, tell me frankly: do you love my girl?"

"I will be candid with you, sir," replied Henry, unconscious that his agitation had betrayed him.

"Had I fortune such as she merits, and as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should esteem myself the happiest of men could I gain her love."